OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STE

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-EVERTBODY'S FRIEND

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-LEAH-A GROSS NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-ARRAH NA POGUE; OR

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- King LEAR. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE GRIFFIN OF THE

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM, 530 and 541 Broadway.-IRVING HALL, Irving place.—THE BATEMAN VOCAL

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-Harma BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 516 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite Stropolitan Hotel - Ethiopian Sunging, Dancing, &c. -- The Dring Bengare. TOMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Sings, Dancing, Bublisques, 26.—El Nino Eddis—Dodgin

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. - ETRIOPIAN

BLITZ NEW HALL, 720 Broadway. -PALACE OF ILLU VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 600 Broadway.—Moving Wax NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers. OFFICIAL.

Name of Paper.	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
HERALD	.\$1,095,000
Times	. 368,150
Tribune	. 252,000
Evening Post	
World	
Sun	. 151,079
Express	. 90,548
New York Herald	1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined	

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

nte for the Wes- v Hear efore ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its eirlation among the enterprising mechanics, farsors chants, manufacturers and gentlemen through at the orted in the Wester Hanald will thus be seen? a large orted of the active and energetic people of he United

TRIAL OF WINE. unsel for Wirz yesterday, on you additional witnesses whom, pursuance of his ourt, proceeded to give a list of the be additional witnesses whom, wished to have sum-equest of the previous day, which is sume of the points of moned for the derence, and sty prove by them. They which he expected to be ably prove by them. They would tentry that in inflict the horrors on the prison-would tentry that in inflict the orders of his superiors; would testify that in time; the orders of his superiors; ers Wirz was only carrying for put under arrest by Wirz that many of the sentine for dring on prisoners will ut does; that no sentinel ever for firing on prisoners will defen be a transfer of the prisoners and efforts to gar addonasupplies for the prisoners and efforts to gar addonasupplies for the prisoners and a sucvisite their ondon, and hundreds of other gs. In short, coasel prosed to prove that Wirz, proper gentleman. The akig of testimony was then vidence presenting a sthe courast to what is shown what counsel forthe dience wish to show. Their statements were pfirmatery and formed a con. ition of previous prrid reitals. Rev. Father to the distressing condits of the men, their sickness, suffering and great mornty. Further revolting facts cited regarding bucking, sagging, chai hunting with hounds, steing and shooting of the cap-tives and the poisonous d horribly filthy condition of their place of confinemes. One of the witnesses had been detailed to do clent duty in the prison office and by Wirz's order had ide out a thirty days furlough to a sentinel as a rewarfor shooting one of the pris-ouers. Additional evidee was given in regard to Wirr's boast that he was an more of the Union troops than either Lee or Johnsto

THE LEWS.

From South Carolina were aved despatches contain ing important news by the teamships Albambra, tom Charleston, and the Conspolitan from Port Royal, which arrived here yearlies. General Gillmore was among the passengers byte latter vessel. Further particulars are furnished registing the storaton of convention delignates on the strings, and it reference to the arrangements between several Heade and Gillmore and Covarine Perry for a storation of civil authority, both of which mattern were noticed in last Sunday's Hunald. of which matters were noticed in last Sunday's Braato. In Charleston the Inion sicket was totally defeated, and apparently thir has been generally the result throughout me State, though the returns are yet very limited. Wade Hampton, the original secondaries, nullifier, fire-cater and rebel cavalry chief, is one of the elected delegates in Columbia, though it is not yet known that he has been or will be pardoned by the President. The election passed off very quietly. No soldiers were allowed to be in the vicinity of the polling places. The secession citizens are very much pleased with the result, claiming that they are all Union ists, while those who were loyal throughout the war re-

he result of his conference with Generals Meade s ers to be the restoration of the authority of the old which colored persons are concerned are to be adjudi-cated in the provost marshals courts. It was expected that General Gillmore would issue an order of similar purport; but he has not yet done so, and it is now thought that until his return from Hash and it is now judicial and other civil officers. All legal matters in thought that until his return from Washington no further action will be taken in the matter by the military authori-

A petition and statement of grievances from severa South Carolina planters had been presented to General Bennett. It is complained in this document that the negroes in many cases positively refuse to enter into abor agreements, while where they have made contracts to comply with the terms and refuse to work General Bennett, in reply, announces that the ne groes will be disarmed, and neither whites no negroes be allowed to retain arms, except by special permit, and that measures will be taken to put a stop to the evils complained of.

Governor Pierpoint, of Virginia, has issued his pro-capation, as authorized by the last session of the State Leg dature, announcing that at the election for Congressto a and legislators, on the 12th of October proximo.

The people will also be permitted to decide by their votes when for the next Legislature shall have power to amend 6: 1 or that portion of the State constitution which de ifications of voters.

Richmond correspondence gives an account of the givest to that , on Sunday last, of Secretary of Sr. Seward and several friends. They were entertained rnor Pierpoint and General Terry, but only re mained in the city about three hours. Mr. Seward states

Aha reexpected 2 again visit Richmond and points in Virginia during next month.

War Department orders have been issued for the impaired partners of all regiments of a Northern States now servers.

ing in Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Péxas and Arkansas.

Alleged extensive frauds on the part of forage m and issuing clerks in the Quartermaster's Department is Virginia have recently been discovered, and the matte

is now undergoing investigation in Richmond.

The council of representatives of the national government and of various civilized tribes of Indians now in session at Fort Smith, Arkansas, has under consideration a proposition for the consolidation of all the tribes inte ion, to be located in the Indian Territory. Tribes one nation, to be located in the Indian Territory. Tribes both of Indians who adhered to the Union cause in the late war and of those who fought for the rebels have delegates in this council. All speak favorably of the policy of the government, and express anxiety to b again on friendly terms with it.

found in the possession of Mr. G. T. Garrison of Accomac county, Virginia, which prove to have been a portion of the property taken from General Stoneman's troops in the summer of 1864, when, while engaged in a raid through the South, they were captured and sent to the rebel prison at Andersonville. Mr. Garrison received them from R. B. Winder, one of the rebel officers having charge of prisoners, now con-fined in the Old Capitol at Washington, awaiting his trial on charge of cruelty to imprisoned national soldiers, explaining how the property came into his possess was also found in Mr. Garrison's possession, and were taken charge of by one of the Virginia pro

The French mean frigate Thomas delot, from Sydney, island of Cape Breton arrived in

In the Board of Supervisors yesterds little business of importance came up. The Fresider submitted to the Board a copy of the Registry and Fection law, passed May 13, 1865, and recommended the five thousand copies be printed for general circulation A resolution to that effect was adopted. The Committee on Riot Claims reported in favor of paying the bill of John K. Hackett, amounting to five thousand line hundred and fifty dollars, for professional serices in defending riot suits. The report was adopted. A resolution requesting the Comptroller to submit , detailed estimate of the receipts and expenditures of 10 county for the year 1866 was adopted. A motion appropriate fifty thousand dollars to pay the enumerators employed in taking the census of the county we lost.

d States District Court yesterday Judge Betts issued decree of condemnation against a quantity of goods, ansisting of tools, machinery, &c., seized a since in a factory in Eleventh avenue. These goods ere libelled on a charge against the manufac turer of an intent to evade the government tax, and of fajing to report the amount of goods manufactured by p.m. No claimant appeared, and a decree of condemns tion and order of sale were taken by the United District Attorney. Decrees of condemnation and sale were also taken by the United States District Attorney against thirty thousand cigars, marked "D. Felipe," under valuation, and nine packages of cigars and thirty two parcels of ribbon for the same; also against a large quantity of other packages, consisting of cigars, bay oil casks of whiskey and woollens, all seized for under valu-

captain Anderson, of the ship Villafranca, was ar rested yesterday on a warrant issued on the complaint of a number of the passengers of that wessel on her late trip from London to this port. The warrant charges him with a violation of the act of March, 1855, rolative to who issued the warrant, admitted the accused to ball in the sum of five thousand dollars to await an examina tion, laid down for to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday James

Murray, charged with breaking into the premises of Daniel Rindskoff, No. 70 Mulberry street, on the 21st of August, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and months. Emiel S. Antonio, indicted for a felonious as July, pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm. He stabbed the complainant with a dirk knife, inflicting a dangerous wound.

The Court remanded the prisoner for sentence.

Hiram Kenny pleaded guilty to the offence of bigamy in marrying Miss Emma J. Dunnels, while the marrying Miss Emma J. Dupugh, while his first wife was living. He was sent to the State Prison for two years. James Thompson, an old offender, was convicted o he having stolen two trunks, containing two thousand dollars worth of wearing apparel, owned by Mrs. Joseph Britton, who, on arriving at Lake Mahopac, found the trunks were missing. A detective arrested Thompson at Niblo's Theatre while attempting to pick pockets, and on his person found a card which was on one of the stolen trunks, by which he was enabled to trace and recover the property. John Eagan was convicted of burgiariously the store of Peter Caffarapa, No. 175 Gran street, on the 19th of August. No property was stolen, and the Court sentenced him to the State Prison for two years. John Ryan was convicted of stealing twelve hundred dollars from Henry Powers on the 30th of July. wife gave to a party for safe keeping. Judge Russel sent

The Thirty-sixth annual Fair of the American Institute was opened last evening. The exhibition was in a very unfinished state. Najor General Sickles gave the opening oration, which was well received by those present.

A meeting of the members of the Clearing House Asso

ciation was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms in Wall street, when, after considerable discussion, and the adjournment of the assemblage in its association charac ter, and reorganization as a meeting of bank officers, ution was adopted setting forth that a system of re demption of national bank notes ought to be at once in-stituted. An adjournment took place till Tuesday next, for the purpose will be presented.

for the purpose will be presented.

The long anticipated contest between the steamers wincocki and algoriquin, or stand-still race, was finally commenced early restorday morains, and a large crewd of people was gathered in the vicinity of the vessels, which were lacked, one on each side, to the pier at the lat of Defancey street; but no one could tell at the close of us day which was ahead.

The festival of the discharged voterans of the army and thy, for the benefit of those of their number who have by disabled in the veryoe, or who are still unable

have by disabled in the service, or who are still unable to proced employment, took place at Jones' Wood yes-terday, an was a very pleasant and creditable affair. A large number of ladies, gentlemen and children were present, wh with the music, dancing, speaking and feasting, endead themselves in a very hearty matter. Letters were red from Governor Fenton and other gen telemen of promence, expressing their inability to be present, but wishly the enterprise the greatest success. Yesterday, while Charles H. Williams and Edward Frederick, first and second mates of the bark Frank Lovett, lying at pier I North river, were aloft on the

foretopmast of the vest, it suddenly broke, precipitat-ing them to the deck, saithby were both killed. The investigation of a charge against James Mc-Donough, formerly propertman in Niblo's theatre, of having set fire to that establimment on the night of the Some witnesses were examined, who testified that at the time of the fire the accused was in Washington, and, it being admitted that an eith had been established, the complaint was dismissed, and VcDonough was displayed.

A man samed Franklin Mills, a religeo from the South, who has been employed as enginee in a printing office in Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of having caused the death of his wife from maitrest. ment. According to the statement nade by the de-ceased, Mills came home very late, and, being under the influence of liquor, tome unpleasant words passed be-tween them, when, as alleged, he struck her with a bottle and otherwise maltreated her, which caused her death shortly afterwards. A post mortes examination of the body will be held this merning, when all the facts con-nected with the case will probably as elicited. The Liverpool, New York and Phiadelphis Steamship

Company, the owners of the steamship Glasgow, which was destroyed by fire at sea on the Sut of July last, have was asserted to Captain Wallace, of the back Rosamond, a handsome gold chronometer watch and chain, as a testi-monial of their appreciation of his kindness in receiving on board his vessel the passengers and crew from the

Blasgow.
The National Horse Fair was opened yesterday at Hart-The National Horse Fair was opened y carriary at Mart-ford, Connecticut. Over two hundred hones are on ex-hibition. The racing yesterday was closely contested. The regular fall meeting of the Hudson County Agri-cultural Society, of New Jersey, was commenced yester-day at Secaucus. The attradance was not very large. Three races were run, in of all which the time made was good. Three more will be run ta-day, one of which is to

Seven yachts of the Jersey City Yacht Club started on led up the Kill von Kun, and will be absent tw

John C. Breckinridge, rebel ex-Secretary of War, who as noticed in yesterday's Hunald, arrived in Quebec on Monday, from Liverpool, on board the steamship Hiber-nian, is working his way on towards our northern bor-der, having arrived in Montreal yesterday. Perhaps he s coming hither on a pardon-hunting exc

The commercial activity and buoyancy continued yes foreign and domestic merchandise, the markets ruled firm and prices tended upward. Groceries were strong and advancing. Cotton was firmer. Petroleum was ac-tive and firm. On 'Change flour and grain were heavy and lower. Pork was the turn better. Lard was again

%c. higher. Whiskey was a shade firmer. The market for beef cattle was buoyant and draper this week, and prices advented from 1/20, to 10. per pound. The supply was fair, and the quality of the offerings was good, and with a good demand prices advanced in spite of the unfavorable state of the Prices ranged from Sc. to 17%c. also., but the bulk of the offerings sold as from 16c to 16%c. Milch cows were offerings sold a from the state of the state raped from \$3.50 to \$7 a \$8, as to quality. Hogs were firmer, but not very active. Prices ranged from 12%c. to 13%o. The total receipts are: 5,554 beaves, 150 cows, 1,530 veals, 20,747 sheep and lambs, and 10,408

President Johnson or Thaddeus Stevens The Restoration or Destruction of the

The visit to the White House on Monday last of a numerous delegation of citizens, representing nine of the late insurgent States, was a most agreeable, interesting and important affair. These visitors were presented to the President as calling upon him "for the purpose of manifesting the sincere regard and respect" they entertained for him, and "to express their sincere determination to co-operate" with him "in whatever shall tend to promote the interests and welfare of our common country," and, further, to express their loyalty to the Union and their confidence in his disposition to exercise all the leniency toward the submissive South which can be commended by a sound and judiclous policy."

Thus frankly approached in behalf of the Southern people, President Johnson met this delegation in the same frank and manly spirit. Reminding them of his course toward his "Southern brethren" when they were about to plunge into the suicidal policy of armed rebellion; how he had pleaded with them to fight their battles in the Union, and how he was me with taunts and jeers, and scowls and threaten ings, and how his course has been vindicated by the results of the war, he now accepted these Southern men as saying to him, "We made the issue; we set up the institution of slavery against the union of the States; the arbitrament was the sword. Both the questions presented have been settled against us, and we are prepared to accept the issue." Recognizing them in this capacity, the President, in the course of his remarks, reminded them that slavery is gone. that the status of the negro has to be changed and that they must recognize the fact and adapt themselves to circumstances. The delegation responded, "We are willing to do so." The President believed them, and that every pledge or promise they made would be faith fully carried out. "It will," was the response. The President then on all sides urged a generous spirit of conciliation, forgiveness and forbearance, and promised that in this spirit, guided by the landmarks of the constitution be should pursue the work before him.

Who can doubt that the effect of such a meet ing and such a speech as this will be productive of substantial and lasting good through all the length and breadth of the South? How can such assurances of conciliation and good will be resisted? The same fraternal spirit prevailed at Mr. Seward's reception of these outhern visitors, at which several members of ent: and thus all doubt as to the Southern policy of the administration is dispelled. It is the simple policy of accept ing the submission of the late rebellious States in good faith, and of restoring them to a full ommunion in the Union as quietly and as fast as possible, in order that their vast agricultural resources and their great commercial staples may be speedily made not only to repair the desolation and destitution of the South, but to strengthen the national Treasury and to assist us of the North in lightening the heavy burden of our national debt.

This is the policy of President Johnson-the olicy of restoring the disorganized Southern and trade, wealth and prosperity, without need less less of time. It is the pelicy of concilie tion, forgiveness and traternity—the policy of titution, and sound, practical com sense—the policy which attracts the Northern lemocracy in spite of their copperhead leaders, and which holds the bulk of the republicans to the administration in spite of their fanatical.

boisterous and threatening Jacobin radicals. Wendell Phillips presents the alternative of negro suffrage or repudiation : Chief Justice Chase mounts the hobby of negro suffrage as the head of a new Presidential party; the Boston Board of Trade write a letter of instructions to President Johnson on the virtues of negro suffrage and the dangers of neglecting it; Horace Greeley presents negro suffrage as the infallible patent medicine, the magical panacea, the life pills and phenix bitters that alone can save the country from its numerous allments. But Thaddeus Stevens, the famous Pennsylvania abolition oracle, giving negro suffrage the go by, flatly proclaims the necessity of universal Southern confiscation, in order to escape the maelstrom of repudiation or universal bankruptcy and universal ruin. He proposes to reduce the Southern States to the condition of Territories to turn over the lands of their people to the auctioneer—to turn those people out of the country (the rebel whites), as the Moors were turned out of Spain, and to rebuild on the basis of the loyal black population. Such are the pernicious delusions of abolition fausticism, and such are the elements which will be combined against President John-

on in the coming Congress. What is the prespect? The republicans both Houses have an overwhelming majority. The party leaders in each house, including Sumner, Wilson and Thaddens Stevens, are leading radicals; and, so far as their purposes are foreshadowed, they are resolved on South ern negro suffrage, and strongly inclined to Southern confiscation. But there are strong undercurrents of public opinion setting in against them. The masses of the people are with the President. They have only to speak emphatically to make their power predominant, ing fall el ctions, especially fa New York, from present app arances, will furnish the opportu nity for a pop ular verdict against the de tive schemes of the abolition factions. But if the politicians ev, ade the issue, there is still the primary and ultim, ate resort of the people in their mass meetings, whereby their faith in the policy of President Joh neon may be expressed. In this view, has not the time arrived for a voice from the city of New York?

The Freedmen's Bureau. The Freedmen

The war has left a great man'y niggers unprovided for-broad-shouldered, garantic Samos, well developed, greasy wenches, and ckaningles indescribable and innumerable. It is said there are four millions of all sorts and sizes. They are scattered over the whole South, from the Potomac to the Mississippi and the Rio Grande. They are berded in cabins and camps in Tennessee, and hidden in swamps in South Carolina; they are hunting the 'possum and the coon in Old Virginny, and have squatted and made themselves at home on the old plantation in Georgia, Alabama and everyw else. It is feared that they will not be happy. Somebody is afraid that somebody else will oppress them; that they will be made to exert their immense muscle in a little labor, such as hoeing in the cotton and the corn, and that when it is all done the little white man who makes fifty or sixty big niggers do this labor won't pay them more than fifty per cent of what it is worth. And so, to guard against such a lamentable result, we have established a Freedmen's Bureau to watch the interests of the niggers, to see that they get their rights, that they are not imposed upon, and that white men be

Now, there are also in the country another four millions of very helpless persons, who are constantly in danger from the tyrannical spirit of cruelty and injustice of others-four millions whose lives are in continued misery by reason of the injuries they have received and the injuries they fear, and for whose protection the laws and social usages now in existence are utterly insufficient. These four millions are white-they are the women and young girls who are poor and depend upon their own efforts for a living. They are at the mercy of every one; and though it is pretended by some imaginative writers that woman holds an elevated position in Christian countries in the nineteenth century, these poor wretches do not receive respect or even decent usage. They are the victims of the gimlet-eyed trades man, who wears their lives out by hard service and poor pay-the victims of landlords, who charge them fifteen dollars a month for privilege to sleep in some dog kennel, and they are the victims of brutal husbands and fathers, who come home at night seething with rum and eat them into shapeless masses. They are

oppressed and wronged by every one. Shall we have a bureau also to take care of this latter four millions? Will the government erect a tribunal of summary justice to hear and determine in all cases that relate to wrongs done to these women and girls? Will it protect those who cannot protect themselves! Will it feed them when in want, provide them comfortable clothes, and see that they receive no barm from whatever source? And if the government will not do this, how absurd is its act in making its immense provision for the protection and assistance of the gigantic nigger and his brood! Can he not fight his way in the world as well as these faint-hearted and feeble ones? How and in what respect are they better able to endure the battle of life than he is?

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE-THE WARLIER REources of the Country.-The annual fair of the American Institute was inaugurated last evening with great éclat. The opening address, delivered by Major General Sickles, which we give in our columns to-day, was an able and in features a most important intellectus effort. General Sickles very judiciously devoted himself to an elucidation of the valuable ontributions of American art and science to the purposes of war, as illustrated during the recent rebellion, and he has put upon record many curious and interesting facts in relation thereto, which will doubtless strike the world with astonishment and admiration.

Taking all the different departments of the ervice, he shows how the skill of the mechanic. the inventive genius of our people and their wonderful adaptability to circumstances unfore seen and occupations in many instance foreign to them, effected things which to na-tions trained in the school of war would have impossibilities. He refers to our Monitors—a purely American invention—and the extraordinary revolution they effected in naval variare; to the rame and torpedo boats that paffled the skill and defled the bravery of the enemy in our harbors and rivers. The number of mechanics employed by the government during the war exceeded that of the victorious army at Waterloo. But it was in the Quartermaster's Department that the most wonderful examples of energy, precision and force were displayed, for which there is no parallel in military history. "If," said the speaker, "the trains of the Army of the Poto mac had been put in motion on a single road toward Richmond, the head of the column would have entered Richmond before the rear was out of sight of the Capitol at Washington. In the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Depart ments at Nashville, in the summer of 1864, more than fourteen thousand mechanics and laborers were employed in providing material for the armies operating in General Sherman's department. The storehouses of the Commis sary of Subsistence at the same post contained provisions for one hundred thousand men for eight months, or twenty-four millions of rations, besides forage for fifty thousand horses for an equal period-that is to say, one hundred and sixty-eight millions of pounds of oats, corn and hay. These stores, besides vast num bers of troops and all the sick and wounded. were transported over a single track railroad, crossing many rivers and trestlework structures. for more than three hundred miles through Tennessee and Georgia, a hostile country, in the face of constant attack from an enterprising and daring enemy." In the Subsistence Department, which supplied a million of soldiers with food and clothing; in the Ordnance Department, in which twenty million dollars of capital and twenty thousand mechanics were employed in the manufacture of arms at one-fourth the cost of those imported from foreign countries; in the Medical Department, with it stationary and travelling bospitals, and the omnipresent co-operation of the Sanitary Commission, the same energy and vigilance were ever at work. No war of ancient or modern times so thoroughly

developed the resources of a p them so completely prepared for every contin-gency, under all trying circumstances, as the war through which we have just passed. There is something in all these fact which is not alone matter of pride to ourselves, but conveys a serious lesson to foreign nations. What we have done in the past four years we can do again at any moment that it may become necessary to defend the honor and integrity of the republic; and it would be wise for those governments who would see to impose an uncongenial domination upon any portion of the American continent to make a note of that fact.

OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES .- We call the attention of the proper city authorities to the obstructions thrown in our public thoroughfares by builders and those preparing to build. We understand the difficulties builders have in placing the materials excavated and for building, particularly in business centres and narrow streets, and even make due allowance for some trifling violation of police regulations in these quarters; but such little regard is paid in certain places to the public conrenience that we are compelled to notice the nuisance. For instance, in one part of the Fifth avenue, above Thirty-ninth street, there is scarcely room enough left for a single carriage to pass; yet this is a wide street. It is a very great inconvenience to the vast numbers those who drive along there every day. And there really is no necessity for taking up so much space if even it was not forbidden by law. The same remark applies to many other places which have become the subject of complaint also. We hope the owners of these properties, or those having charge of the work, will study more the convenience of the public and abate the nulsance at once. If not, we must require the city authorities to do their

ALL IN THE FAMILY-The official report concerning the attempted relief of Fort Sumter furnished by For to the Chicage Tribune to support Montgomery Blair in his accusations against Mr. Seward. The Blairs have a family interest in the Navy Department.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN RESULT.-A few days since Thad. Stevens declared in a speech that President Johnson would soon have to say to Blair, as Mr. Lincoln did, "Your time has come." President Johnson, in a speech to the Southern delegation on Monday, laid down clearly his policy toward them, stating that There may be speeches published from various quarters that may breath a different spirit. Do not let them trouble or excite you." This looks very much as if Thad. Stevens instead of Blair had been notified, "Your time as come."

the man in Illinois, who, not having a ticket to the wedding feast, went off into a fence corner and had a dinner to himself.

Last Onder of the President-A notification to the Jacobia radicals that their "time

The latest advices from Hayti through official sources state that, though the revolutionists have held out longer rebellion has been prolonged at Cape Haytien because Pre-sident Geffrard, by investing the town, hoped to weary out the rebel garrison without inflicting upon the citizens the horrors of a bombardment. But the President has bring matters to a close.

The Haytien steamer Goffrard, now at this port, will

return to Hayti as soon as her repairs are complet Fire in the Woods of Maine.

Firea are raging in the woods in every part of this country, particularly in Carmel, Herman, Oldtown, Veaie, Bradley, Milford, Orono and Holden. Much valuable property is being destroyed, and tanneries, &c., are in langer on the B., O. and M. Railroad. The cars find it ult to get through the dames

Olty Intelligence. MOREO AT THE PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that, should the weather prove pleasant to-

NINETERNIE WARD UNITED SERVICE CLUB.-The first neeting of the United Service Club of the Nineeenth ward was held at the hall corner of Third avenu and Fifty-fourth street on Monday evening of the pre-sent week. After organization the club adjourned, is convene again on to-morrow evening. All who have served in the Union army and navy are eligible for mem-borahin.

IMPORTATION OF VALUABLE HORSES AND CATTLE PROB Evolund — On Monday last the ship Lady Bowen arrived at this port from Liverpool, having on board a valuable collection of horses and cattle. They consisted of tweaty-two hand of Alderney and short how cattle, eight thoroughbred horses and eighty pigs. They were purchased and imported by S. W. Cameron, Em., of this city, a wealthy shipping the rehams, who resides upon Richen Island. The Lady Bowen is commanded by Capt. Wm. Livingston, an efficient officer, who took particular care that this stock should be bejught over without ancident or injury. The most perfect accommodations were provided, and the passage from Liverpool to New York was made without any mishap whatever. One of the cows calved and a mare foliated on the voyage. The horses were brought from London, and are splendid specimens of the thoroughbred animal. Two helfers were brought from the Prince of Wales' model farm. There are four fine Alderney bulls, and a flery stallion. The entire lot are intended by Mr. Cameron for his own use, so that we may expect some sharp racing competition on the American turf next season. Mr. Cameron for his own use, so that we may expect some sharp racing competition on the American turf next season. Mr. Cameron want to England specially to purchase this stock, and returns in a few days. The animals were taken on board a tugbont at twelve o'clock yesterday and sent to Staten Island.

Salakies in The Mathopolitan Fires Department.—In ENGLAND. -On Monday last the ship Lady Bowen arrive SALARIES IN THE METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT. -- In relation to the salaries of officers of fire companies of our

new Fire Department yesterday, our reporter was misinformed. They should have read as follows:— Salaries of steamer engineers, \$900; foremen of com-panies, \$800; assistant foremen, \$750. The remainder were correctly given.

THE BATHMAN GONCERTS. -The first of a proposed ser of grand concerts under the management of Mr. Bate man took place at Irving Hall last Monday evening, in troducing to us Mile. Parepa, prima donna soprano; Heri Carl Rosa, violinist, and Mr. Dannreuther, pianist, assist nas. Notwithstanding the intensely warm weather the new artists were greeted by a large, fashionable a critical audience. The first number on the programme was Mendelseohn's overture to "Fingal's Cave," was smoothly and discriminatingly rendered orchestra, after which Mr. Dannreuther made his first appearance, and performed with effect two movements of Chopin's grand concerto in F minor. This cone requires for its due execution a pianist capable of synthizing with the imagination and enthusiasm of the oposer in order to do it full justice, or to produce anyll approaching its legitimate effect. It is not strange, the poser in order to do it full justice, or to produce any approaching its legitimate effect. It is not strange, that Mr. D., owing to the nervousness incidental to a speparance before a New York audience, did not of airly up to the requisitions of the occasion. The of the evening was the appearance of Mile. Parepa, sung with remarkable success the ever beautiful cay from Ernani, "Ernani Involami." Mile. Parepa, aung with remarkable success the ever beautiful cay from Ernani, "Ernani Involami." Mile. Parepa not firm to the property of good com and flexibility; the medium register of her voice is sustained, and under good control. Her method execution of scale passages are excellent. Her most consulting serenade, by Gounod, with piano accomponent and violin obligato. Her voice was more ada to this style of composition than the preceding one, she sang it with a tender pathos and effect altoge delightful. In the second part of the programme ! Rosa performed the "Polonaiss." by Yeuxtempa, orchestral accompaniments. Owing, no doubt, to

The second coppers will take niece this (Wednesday)

WASHINGTON.

WARRINGTON, Sept. 22, 1800 SOUTHERNERS REALIZING AND ACCEPTING THE

Another illustration of the change going on in the minds of Southern men concerning negro labor and the minds of Southern men concerning negro labor and the minds of Southern men concerning themselves to the conditions by which they are surrounded, was revealed in conversation which they are surrounded, was revealed in conversation which they are surrounded, was revealed in conversation. which they are surrounded, was to considerable wealth this moving with a gentle han of considerable wealth this moving with a gentle han of considerable wealth before the war began and the present owner of two large before the meaning. He introduces into small lots containing from ten to fifty acres car b, and mestage them out for a number of years to the most reliable and industrious of his former negro servants, at tuch rates as they will agree to give and care well afford to per. In some instances he will give the right of purel use at the expiration of the lease. When the negroes a westled he will erect a cotton gir and open a country dry goods and grocery store for supplying them with necessaries, and he believes that in ten years his income will quadruple what it was before the war. He is too sensible to be ong without followers. Thet true interest of

CABINET MEEXING. seeting to-day was quite a sho named were represented respectively in the meeting be Major Eckert, Assistant Secretary of Wey, and Captal Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy: Tacweather too severely hot for long deliberations in closed room illy ventilated at best, and the President and his adviser

THE SUBJECT OF PARDONS! The reported project of establishing an executive bureau for the speedier transaction of business pertaining to a

dons has given rise to considerable discus that business as at present discharged. But two opinions are held regarding it. One class of men feel vindiction and believe no pardons should be granted until the pe ple of the rebellious States have at least passed through a severe probationary period. The others are in favor of pardons, but believe the present laborious me amining cases wholly impracticable. The President's Why, then, they ask, does he not submit to the irre liable necessities of the case, designate by name or by leclare a sweeping amnesty for all the others? complexion must it come at last.

FORTHCOMING INTERESTING REPORT ON THE PROP

The forthcoming report of General W. E. Strong, In poctor in the Freedmen's Bureau, will be a very interesting document, inasmuch as it will be the castatement of an officer who spent three months or t investigating the condition of the race along the Mis capability of the negro to support himself in a state of freedom. General Strong went down among these pool ple with prejudices rather unfavorable to them than otherwise, superinduced perhaps by the reports com's stantly flowing into the bureau from interested parties South relative to the utter worthlessness of negro and his total unfitness for any other than that of servitude. He visited many of the settlements and plantations (secog., and in no single in stance failed to discover evidences of advancem your his most sanguine bopes. They are indused and their highest aim is to get possession of am cots of hand to work for themselves. In cases they have accomplished this they have filter their old mesters, the white option growers, i heavy crops they have got under way. Of course are individuals in each community is whom ideas vice-cannot be evercome by the influence offers those vicious deems are fewer in number than whites. Schools are rienty and fenerally and fenerally and fenerally are finely and fenerally and fenerally are mentioned. BEN WOOD'S POSTTION DEFINED .- It is that of whites Schools are pienty and flourishing among them General Strong says the case and cagerness with which old and young freedmen wade through elementary tout books is astounding. The report will soon be pub

> An army officer, who has arrived here direct from Georgia, reports that while recently travelling from At-lants to Savannab, he saw in all directions teams leaded There were large quantities at Augusta, and the article was being conveyed thence by boat to Savannah for shipment North. He states that the people of the country try, especially those who have severely suffered by the war, express an apparently sincere desire to government, while in towns which have susta paratively little damage by the war, a spirit of faction exists, principally confined to the young men, who assume to belong to a boasted better class of society, but few of whom have served in the rebel army.

THE TRIAL OF JEPP. DAVIS—OBJET JUSTICE CRASS.

It has heretofore been stated that Jeff. Davis will be tried before a civil tribunal for treason—probably before the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. Nothing additional has transpired on that subject since the announcement was made. It is a missage to suppose that Chief Justice Chase has anything to dewith the preliminary arrangements any more than he has with the preparation of cases for adjudication before the Supreme Court of the United States. Nor has be expressed, as has been stated, a desire to try the case of the United States against Jefferson Davis: but he will tra that, as he will all others which may come before him is the usual course of business.

Buring the Wirz trial to-day, while a witness was tes-Buring the Wirz trial to-day, while a witness was ten-tifying to Captain Wirz's requisitions on the commitmer of the post at Anderson tile Tor supplies for the prison-ors, and was showing that the rations was subject to the in quantity compared with these tarnished to the resea guards, the Captain, who, scoording to his commit, was very sensitive on that point, taked the Commissioner to pernit faim for himself to trake an explanation. The request was refused, for the ranson that the facts of the case must be chained through attracts. case must be obtained through witness

CONTRACTS FOR CARRYING SOUTHERN MAILS. The Post Office Department to-day ordered a contract with Arthur Leary, of New York, to convey the mails by steamships from that city to Charleston, S. C., and batwice a week; also with Edmund A. Souder & Co. of Philadelphia, to convey the mails by steamboats fr Savannah, Ga., via Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, For-nandina, Fla., Mayport Mills, Yellow Bluff, Jacksonville, Mandarin, Hibernia, Magnolia, Picalata, Tocol and Oras Mills, to Pilatka—three hundred and thirty-two miles and back twice a week, from the 20th of Septe

THE INTERNAL REVENUE. The receipts at the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day amounted to nine hundred and forty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four dollars. It may be proper to mea-

tion that the receipts returned on Tuesdays are always the smallest of any day in the week. THE LAND OFFICE DOING A HEAVY BUSINESS. The rapidity with which the government lands are being taken up since the close of the rebellion is unprecedented and a matter of considerable marvel. The follow-

ing returns from the government land offices of operations last month has just been received:—At the Winne-bago, Minnesota, office seventeen thousand seven hum dred and sixty-eight acres were entered for actual settle ment. At St. Cloud office, Minnesota, thirteen the five hundred and ninety acres. At Brownsville, Ne ka, six thousand five hundred and nineteen sares, vices were also received from distant points in. Washing ton Territory, Olympia and Vancouver, statias the con tiqued activity of land operations in those quarters

PARDONED.
Richard H. Baker, son of Judge Baker, of Mortalk and a lawyer of high standing, was passions at to-day by the President. He stated soon after that he should re-turn home and stump the district for Mr. Chandler, the Union candidate for Congress, and strive in every possi-ble way to secure the election of unobi-collonable men to represent the State. The leading user of Virginia are almost unanimously in favor of such a course. No one of any note can be found who does not entirely acquiesce in the abolition of slavery, and professes to believe that

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY IN WASRINGTON The War Department has directed General Augur, commanding the Department of Washington, to reduce the volunteer force in his command to six the

COLORED TROOPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT. Orders have been sound from the War Department to